



# Hongkong Daily Press.

COME AND HEAR  
WISEMAN'S  
Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 18,920. 號十二百九千八第 日三十月二十年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1919. 二拜禮 號三十月正年八國民華中 PRICE, \$3. PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

## CAPE WHITE WINES.

**DRAKENSTEIN**  
and  
**JAGGER CUP**

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**J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.,**

CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & CO.**

44, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Telephone No. 75.

## CARTRIDGES ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of  
**SPORTING CARTRIDGES**, principally loaded  
with E. C. Powder.  
HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND  
AMMUNITION STORE,  
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

## A LING & CO.

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**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE**

Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
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Telephone 1418.

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
9.30	" " " " " "
10.30	" " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " "
12.30 noon	" " " " " "
1.30 p.m.	" " " " " "
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6.00	" " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	8.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY	
7.30 a.m.	" " " " " "
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SUNDAY	
8.50 p.m.	8.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.	
Station	Time
CANTON (Old Shek Tau)	Dep. 7.30
SEK LUNG	Dep. 8.45
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## WEBER PIANOS

Artistic in design, with  
perfection of touch, with  
unequalled quality of tone.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THIS CLIMATE.  
CASH OR EASY TERMS.

## MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

## Summit COLLARS

Shape 25 is an approved  
"Wing" Collar. The slight  
droop to the under side of  
each wing is a distinctive  
feature.

Shape 24 is similar in shape  
to 25 but has square points.

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16, DES VIEUX ROAD

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British throughout for nearly 90 years. Is a National Necessity  
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with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

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## THE CORONET

Tel. No.  
1743.

January 14th and 15th, 1919,

at 6 and 9.15 p.m.

## WILLIAM FARNUM

in  
Henri Berns's great play

## SAMSON,

etc., etc.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE  
UNITED STATES  
PACIFIC COAST PORTS

Although steel has to be transported to the Pacific coast from the east, a distance of some 3,000 miles, the Pacific coast shipyards have been carrying off the majority of the pennants allotted each month for the exceptionally fine work. Similarly, the wooden shipyards on the Pacific coast have been winning most of the honours. The building of most of the yards has taken place since 1914. At least two plants were previously in existence which were fairly well known—namely, the Union Iron Works at Potrero, San Francisco, and the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company at Seattle.

San Diego, in Southern California, is now concentrating on the construction of concrete ships; and, coming up the coast, Los Angeles is the first port where steel ship construction is now being carried on. A very fine yard had been built at San Pedro, the port for the Pacific Coast South-Western Shipbuilding Company. The company began the work of preparing the yard on April 3rd last, and the first keel was laid on July 4th. The climate is so mild here that the engine and boiler shops in the yard have merely roofs and no walls. Work is therefore carried on in all parts of the yard practically in the open air. This plant has six building ways. Besides this establishment, a new plant, containing six shipways, has been built for the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, while there are also four ways at the plant of the Long Beach Shipbuilding Company, which is really a revival of an old yard. All three yards are concentrating on vessels of about 8,000 tons deadweight. The local authorities expect that ships will be produced at the rate of one per way every three months, giving a total output for the district during 12 months of 64 ships. Contracts with the Los Angeles yards were known to have been placed some months ago for a total value of \$100,000,000 (\$20,000,000).

At San Francisco, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company has been building new yards. The original plant at Potrero has been enlarged and is now devoted entirely to torpedo-boat construction. There is also a new yard at Redwood, a very fine plant, with one of the largest engine shops in the world, at Alameda, Oakland. It was at this yard that four vessels, each of 12,000 tons deadweight, were launched on Independence Day. This yard has seven large building ways. A still larger plant has now been built at the Liberty Shipyard, known as the Liberty Shipyard for the construction of 10 shipways for the construction of 10 ships. In the course of his visit to the Pacific Coast, Mr. Schwab was a little late for one of his luncheon appointments. It was explained that he had been delayed a few minutes to complete a contract with this company for the building of 10 cargo steamers of 9,000 tons and six oil-tank vessels of 10,000 tons. The company is known to hold altogether contracts for 13 oil tank steamers of 10,000 tons each, 36 cargo steamers of 9,400 tons, and three cargo steamers of 7,100 tons. Messrs. Schwab-Balcher own a new plant, 16 miles south of San Francisco, with four building ways for the construction of ships of even keels. This practice of construction and of launching sideways is being extensively developed in the United States. In the summer of 1917 the site on which the plant is built was waste land.

## EFFECT OF CLIMATE.

The Hanlon Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Oakland, has a complete plant, and launched on Independence Day the first of eight vessels for which contracts were held. Contracts were then placed for a further six ships. The Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company has a yard at Suisun Bay containing four building ways, one of which vessels of 9,000 tons deadweight were being built at the time of my visit. Dredging operations were proceeding at Oakland, San Francisco Bay, for the construction of two new yards to be worked by the Union Construction Company and the Parr-McCormack and Company. Each of these yards was to have four shipways and was to concentrate on vessels of 9,400 tons deadweight. San Francisco enjoys a wonderful climate and experiences no extremes of heat or cold. During the rainy season from the late autumn to the early spring a certain amount of rain may be expected, but from the middle of May until October very little rain falls. The remarkable success of the Pacific Coast companies is attributed by all the authorities in a considerable degree to the climate, first because workers of good type are attracted by it, and secondly, because it has during the present war at any rate, been practically unknown for work to be stopped by bad weather. The steel is brought across from the east in the shape of plates and angles, all punching and moulding being done in the shipyards. There is no ship-fabrication such as is being carried out on the East. There are large deposits of iron ore on the Pacific Northwest, and if a good coking coal can be mined the Pacific coast should be able to construct ships on a scale and with an ease which no other section of the United States could rival.

## NEW PLANTS NEAR PORTLAND.

A fine yard has been built at Portland, Oregon, by the North-West Steel Company, a concern which had built up a considerable structural business, such as contracting for bridges and office buildings. It entered into an agreement with the Willamette Iron and Steel Company, which had previously built machinery for logging purposes. Contracts were first made for the delivery of one cargo vessel of 8,000 tons every two months, but this was gradually reduced to a two-weekly schedule. The first keel was laid in July.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTING.  
NAVY BEAT THE MANCHESTER  
REGIMENT.

Firing in the Bellis Shield competition, on Sunday, at King's Park, Kowloon, the Navy eight beat the Manchester Regiment team by 61 points. The shooting was not up to the standard reached the previous week, when the Hongkong Defence Corps aggregated 716 points in beating the Taikoo Rifle Club's score of 658.

C.P.O. Cobb, who was the chief contributor to the Navy score, shot with consistency. He fell two short of the possible at 500 yards, and was the only man in either team to reach a total of over 90 points.

The results were as follows:—

	200	500	600	Total
NAVY.	yds.	yds.	yds.	pts.
C. P. O. Cobb	30	33	30	93
Sgt. Watering	28	32	28	88
L. S. Murray	29	33	29	91
S. P. O. Leach	26	28	24	78
M. A. A. Crane	26	20	28	74
L. S. Connor	22	25	23	70
Pte. Biggs	23	27	18	68
Pte. Kelly	23	27	18	68
Total	208	213	205	626

## \* Aperture sights.

	200	500	600	Total
MANCHESTERS.	yds.	yds.	yds.	pts.
Sergt. Marshall	27	32	27	86
Sergt. Togg	23	29	23	75
Pte. Wall	20	23	28	71
Sergt. Bilson	25	26	18	69
Sergt. Canavan	22	22	24	68
Sergt. Simmonds	22	24	17	63
Pte. Thornton	14	23	18	55
Total	182	199	178	559

Plus allowance of 4% for open sights. 6  
Total 565

## WAR SAVINGS

TWENTY-FIFTH LIST OF THE  
LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During last month's War Loan, amounting to \$196,157.29 (Straits Currency), was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members.

The amounts paid in were invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 5½ per cent. Although the issue of this loan is now closed in the Straits Settlements, the Association has made arrangements to invest the money in the Government of the Straits Settlements.

The subscriptions received last month in local currency amounted to \$106,800, bringing the total received to date to \$2,202,110.

The subscriptions in Straits Currency received since the last investment amounted to \$32,924.60, bringing the total to \$307,018.73.

The subscriptions in Sterling received since the last investment amounted to \$1,605,108, 10d., bringing the total to \$13,677,124, 10d.

## THE GLORIOUS "VINDICTIVE."

Major Weizell, M.P., has been informed that the Admiralty will consider his suggestion that the "Vindictive" shall be saved and brought to Great Britain as a memorial of her glorious naval achievements.

It is stated that no practical difficulties stand in the way, and it is only a question of removing the concrete from her interior.

1916, and within a year nine vessels had been delivered. At Vancouver, Washington, on the Columbia River, a large plant covering 73 acres has been built for the Q. M. Standfield Construction Company, involving the filling up of the banks of the river to an average of 16ft. The work of dredging was started on January 21st last, and on July 13th a beginning was made with the first vessel built there. The Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation was started on December 1st, 1916, and on the following March 31st the keel of the first ship of 8,800 tons was laid. Within 16 months seven steamers had been built on the three ways, while six had been delivered. Two more ways have since been added. The Albina Engine and Machine Works has four ways for the building of ships of 3,500 tons.

## RAPID PROGRESS AT SEATTLE.

No company is better known in the United States than the Skinner and Eddy Corporation at Seattle. Yet ground was only broken here on February 14th, 1916. The company has five ways, and has gradually reduced the time required for the completion of the ships from 280 days to 77 days. The plant of the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company has been placed under the control of the Skinner and Eddy Corporation, giving the managers a total of 10 building ways.

The combined plants 12,000 men are employed. Messrs. J. F. Duhie have had four building ways in operation, and have lately added three more. The ground for the yard of the Ames Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company was broken in March, 1917. At the time my visit there were six building ways in operation, and two more were to be added very shortly.—Times.

## PEKING NOTES

[FROM THE OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 1st.

PEACE PROSPECTS.  
It must be admitted that the cause of peace in China has been advanced somewhat in spite of Southern protestations and dilatoriness. On Sunday the Northern delegates, not discouraged by the Southern attitude, left for Nanking, to await the arrival of the delegates from Canton, who by that time had not been selected or, if they had, their names had not been transmitted. Yesterday we learned that they had been appointed and would reach the place of conference within three weeks. Even yet there is some quibbling as to the venue of the conference, the Southerners still insisting upon Shanghai. If they continue, Li Shun, the Tachun of Kiangsu, will lose face; as a matter of fact, he has already tendered his resignation. This is not meant to be taken seriously but as a protest against any attempt to change the venue of the conference from Nanking. More than any other man, perhaps, he has induced the Northern Tachuns to see the folly of the fratricidal strife, and for that reason he ought to have the confidence of Southerners. The Southerners do not seem to have been well advised in deciding upon provincial and personal representation in their delegation, for if the Northerners were to follow the same course they would secure a preponderance at the conference, a result which the Canton Military Government would not care to bring about. Further expression of Peking's conciliatoriness is found in the Government decision to appoint Dr. C. T. Wang, who went to Washington in the hope of enlisting American recognition for the Canton Government, to the Peace Delegation in China. With a little reasonableness on the part of the delegates at Nanking there should be no difficulty in reaching a satisfactory compromise. The Northern delegates are a very good type, but, with the exception of Tang Shao-yi, who, curiously enough, represented the North at the previous settlement between North and South and Tang Chi-fao, the Southern delegates are mostly men of the secret type, lacking the breadth of vision and experience of their counterparts from the Northern Government, the Government of the Nanking delegate, being a Kwangtung man.

## QUACKERY AND SUPERSTITION.

HOW A CREDULOUS WOMAN WAS  
DUPED.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, before Mr. J. E. Wood, a Chinese man and woman were charged with attempting to defraud a Chinese woman of \$26.40, on various dates.

Sergeant Murphy stated that the complainant, who was very ill, asked her husband to engage a doctor, who was reputed to be proficient in the use of charms for healing. Her friends had constantly spoken of the man's marvellous skill in healing all kinds of diseases. Her husband located the medical man, who stated that he was a supernatural physician. He visited complainant's house and performed religious ceremonies, after which he received \$6 and drank a cup of tea diluted with candle oil. The doctor continued visiting the house and on each occasion \$1 was paid to him. He always pretended to be in a dazed condition whenever he paid visits, and appeared to be conversing with the spirits in a tongue which complainant did not comprehend. On one of the visits he informed complainant that the gods whom he served required a gold fork and paper offerings valued at \$40. The designs for the articles were produced by the medical man, who also stated that the thirteenth day of the eleventh moon was the most propitious day for making the presentation to the deity. He further assured the sick woman that her illness would be healed as soon as she made the presentation to the spirits. On the appointed day the complainant visited the doctor's house, and, in the presence of the two defendants, who acted as his assistants, made the presentation of the gold fork and also gave the doctor \$40. After the performances of ceremonies connected with the due presentation of the offerings, the doctor prescribed certain medicines. The complainant's condition, however, grew worse, and she sent for the doctor, who refused to see her till she paid him a fee of \$100. He further refused to tell her when she would recover, as he said he would suffer a penalty if he disclosed heavenly secrets. The defendants were with the doctor whenever he held the religious services. The doctor further handed the complainant a fan for the purpose of driving away evil spirits. When the matter was reported to the police they visited the defendant's house in Arthur Street and found that the doctor had flown. The two defendants were arrested.

On Saturday, Mr. Leo d'Almeida informed the Magistracy that the complainant was seriously ill and would not be able to come to the court for a long time. The doctor, who had absconded, was a painter in the service of the Kowloon Canton Railway and had not been found. Mr. Wood thereupon discharged the defendants.

THE EPIPHANY OR MANIFESTATION OF CHRIST.  
INTERESTING SERMON BY THE  
BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, was the preacher at the Cathedral on Sunday morning. He said that the Anglican Church emphasised the Epiphany of Christ. The manifestation of Christ to the Gentile races is characteristic of the New Testament in contrast to the Old. Christ did not speak much of Himself as the Son of Abraham or Son of David, but as Son of Man because He came to this as a great mystery. By the word "mystery," the Apostle explained, he did not mean something we could not understand. There are such things in religion. We know only in part at present, and a religion that had nothing above our understanding about it would be no religion. But in the New Testament the word is used of that which is now revealed. "The spirit of the Lord is with them that fear Him." We want to know more of the spiritual experience, because they keep spiritually in sympathy with the Divine. It was in this sense that the mysteries of the Kingdom of God were revealed to the disciples, and that God showed His ways unto Moses while the children of Israel only saw His acts. In Eph. iii. only other passages the mystery revealed is the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. It is essentially a message for our day. The world is now one as never before. Science has obliterated distance. The Press goes to the remotest parts with the news of the world, and commerce embraces all peoples and races. "It is hardly too much to say," observes Mr. Bryce in his Roman Lecture, "that for economic purposes mankind is fast becoming one people, in which the hitherto backward nations are taking a place analogous to that which the unskilled worker have held in each one of the civilized nations. Such an event opens a new stage in world-history."

The war has intensified this unity of the race. The local explosion in Serbia in 1914 made the whole world reel, and the wrong beliefs of Germany upset the daily life of all mankind. There can be no security for the peace of the world so long as roots of bitterness are left where. A League of Nations would not affect Europe and America would not be sufficient. The next world-war might be shifted to Asia or Africa. It is only the business of the Church to manifest the Christ to the whole world. Hitherto, even in so-called Christian countries, the Epiphany, or manifestation of Him, had been only partial. Henceforth, the Church must bear witness to Him by the holiness of individual lives. While not seeking a revival of Puritanism in its sour and kill-joy aspects, we greatly need other movements in the Church have stood for. We want more saints. Then men must be a social witness to Christ. The 18th Century saw the revival of individual piety, and we want it now; the 19th saw the revival of the corporate life of the Church and we want it still; but I think the 20th Century needs special emphasis on the social witness. Social problems of Capital and Labour, industry and health conditions, and such like, are likely to become increasingly acute, and the Church of the Carpenter of Nazareth has a message that the world sorely needs. The old selfishness, class-prejudice, feudal ideals, and worship of Mammon must go before His Presence. There may have to be resultant attacks by Christians, as such, on all abuses. And there must be much more earnest missionary enterprise. The choice of the world now is the universal manifestation of the Christ, or increasing selfishness and strife ad infinitum.

## SAIGON RICE MARKET

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated January 3rd, state:

Notwithstanding the lack of transactions, our market is still steady. Very few stocks are available and it is reported that the French Government will require some of the old crop for Europe.

The rice export, according to the new regulation, is subject to licences. Of course, these licences will be issued for all contracts, and there is every reason to believe that licences will be easily obtained.

As regards the new crop, very few quantities of paddy are coming in the market, but the tendency is slightly weaker.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 24th of December, 1918, was 2,410,868 tons against 1,220,782 tons in 1917. We quoted to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$2.44 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for January shipment.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

## COMMENDATION.

P.C. 827 Karim Deen is commended by the Captain-Superintendent of Police for the smart arrest of a snatcher on the 21st ultimo.

## THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The O.S.P. will informally inspect the Reserve Force at Central Station at 8 p.m. on Wednesday next.

## COMBINED PARADE.

All ranks will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 15th. Uniform, caps with cover, belts and cane. No swords or rifles will be carried. Inspectors will not wear belts. Mounted Police will attend dismounted. January 15th, 1919.



[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

In my letter—written after the Bill had passed its second and third readings in the Legislative Council—which appeared in your columns under date the 3rd September, 1917, I challenged the Bill as an unnecessary and unjustifiable measure, and, in that connection, showed that, whereas in the case of the English Military Service Act the need for it was obvious.

PASS LIST.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

## HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

make any laws here.

possibly suggest anything else. The laws

to The case was adjourned till this morning.

**EXCLUSIVE STYLES**







## GREAT HARBOUR STRIKE IN BUENOS AIRES:

TRANSPORT PARALYSED AND NEW YORK THREATENED WITH FOOD SHORTAGE:  
TROUBLE ATTRIBUTED TO GERMAN AGENTS.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MINISTRY COMPLETED:

DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT EXPECTED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

NATIONALISATION OF RAILWAYS PROMISED.

BOLSHEVIK EMISSARIES FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE NEW MINISTRY.

#### ITS COMPOSITION.

LONDON, January 11th.

It is definitely announced that the following will form Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Lloyd George.

Lord of the Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons. Mr. Bonar Law.

Lord President of Council and Leader of the House of Lords. Earl Curzon.

Ministers without Portfolios. Mr. G. N. Barnes, and Sir Eric Geddes. Lord Chancellor. Sir F. E. Smith. Home Secretary. Sir Hamar Greenwood.

Foreign Secretary. Mr. A. J. Balfour. Parliamentary Under Secretary. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth.

Colonial Secretary. Lord Milner.

Parliamentary Under Secretary. Colonel Amery.

The Minister of Labour. Sir R. S. Horne.

Parliamentary Secretary. Mr. G. J. Wardle.

Minister of Pensions. Sir Worthington Evans.

Parliamentary Secretary. Colonel Craig.

Minister of National Service and Reconstruction. Sir Auckland Geddes.

Parliamentary Secretary. Mr. Cecil Beck.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Earl Crawford.

First Commissioner of Works. Sir Alfred Mond.

Attorney-General. Mr. Gordon Stewart.

Solicitor-General. Sir Ernest Pollock.

Postmaster-General. Mr. A. H. Illingworth.

Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Pike Pease.

Paymaster-General. Sir Compton Rickett.

Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries. Lord Edmond Talbot and Captain Guest.

Joint Financial Secretaries. Sir Hardman Lever and Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

Lord's Commissioners. Mr. J. F. Hope, Mr. J. W. Pratt, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. Townyn Jones.

Secretary for Scotland. Mr. R. Munro.

Solicitor-General for Scotland. Mr. M. B. Morrison.

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord French.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Sir J. Campbell.

Chief Secretary. Mr. Ian Macpherson.

Lord Chamberlain. Viscount Sandhurst.

MINISTERIAL NOTES.

LONDON, January 11th.

The new Ministry is mainly a reconstitution of the old. Among the few exceptions is the selection of the distinguished Indian, Sir B. R. Bhaia, as Under-Secretary for India. This is one of the surprising

features, no hint of his appointment having appeared among the numerous forecasts and speculations. His appointment is the first one of an Indian as a member of the British Government. It is expected in political circles that he will be elevated to the peerage.

Another unexpected appointment is that of Sir R. S. Horne, as Minister of Labour. He is a distinguished Scottish lawyer who proved his outstanding abilities in reorganising the railway system of northern France. He subsequently became Third Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Hardman Lever is an Accountant whose introduction of costing methods resulted in a very substantial reduction of the price of shells.

The precise relations of the War Ministry with the Air Ministry are somewhat obscure, but it is apparent that the absorption of the latter by the former will probably occasion much discussion.

A most notable absentee from the new list is General Smuts, who it will be remembered, retired because the war had ended.

It is assumed that Sir Eric Geddes will replace him in the War Cabinet. The Ministry is composed of 30 Unionists, 25 Liberals, and 5 Labourites.

### PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, January 11th.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George informed a deputation of railway-men that legislation embodying the nationalisation of railways will be among the first measures to be submitted to the New Parliament.

The Times expresses the view of a number of morning journals, that the new Ministry will cause deep disappointment throughout the country.

The Premier has shattered every hope that reconstruction would at least result in the infusion of new blood to the utmost limits of possibilities. He has not utilised even the existing opportunities.

EXISTING WAR CABINET TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, January 10th.

Until there has been time to make permanent peace arrangements, the existing War Cabinet will continue.

The Government intend, as soon as possible, after Parliament meets, to submit proposals for the establishment of a Ministry of Ways and Communications. If these proposals are adopted Sir Eric Geddes will be invited to become the Head of the Department.

### NEW PEERS.

Peerages have been conferred on their acceptance of Office on Mr. Andrew Weir and Mr. R. E. Prothero.

SIX BYE-ELECTIONS NECESSARY. The Ministerial appointments will cause six bye-elections, namely, Oxford University; West Derby division, Liverpool; Hillhead Division, Glasgow; Colchester; Warwick and Leamington; Ross and Cromarty.

ESTHONIA'S TROUBLES. BOLSHEVIK STRONGHOLDS BOMBARDED.

HELSINKI, January 11th.

The Estonian news is more reassuring. The warships bombarded Bolshevik strongholds between Reval and Harva. Thereafter the Estonians attacked the Bolsheviks who fled.

The Estonians have also taken the offensive on a 50 mile front from Tapa to Moleskito, 20 and 100 miles respectively south of Reval, and have re-established the railways towards Pernau.

### HARBOUR STRIKE IN AMERICA.

MANHATTAN ISLAND THREATENED WITH FOOD SHORTAGE.

NEW YORK, January 11th.

The harbour strike has assumed serious dimensions, putting out of employment over 80,000 port-workers, paralysing transport, holding up food steamers, and threatening grave food shortages in Manhattan Island.

The members of the Government have cabled to President Wilson who is expected to intervene.

Meanwhile steps are being taken to divert food shipments.

ARSENAL STORMED AND BUILDINGS BURNED.

BUENOS AIRES, January 11th.

The strike of harbour-men has caused 150,000 workers to come out in sympathy. The strikers burned a number of buildings and stormed the arsenal, securing quantities of ammunition.

The troops fought strikers all night long.

The strike is attributed to German agents.

### EARLIER CABLES.

#### NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

BUENOS AIRES, January 11th.

General Dellepiane has assumed the military dictatorship against the strikers, who unsuccessfully attempted to capture the Police Headquarters.

There were disturbances in all parts of the city and numerous casualties. The strike is spreading throughout Argentina. Sailors are patrolling the City.

The Radicals mobilised 10,000 White Guards to aid the Government.

### LATEST CABLES.

THE NAVAL SURRENDER.

#### SITUATION FULL OF DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, January 11th.

It is authoritatively stated that the German battleship *Baden*, demanded in lieu of the *Mackensen*, has been duly delivered at Scapa.

The Allied Commission, which is investigating at German ports, has speeded up the surrenders somewhat, but the situation is full of difficulties.

Since the German naval revolt, especially subsequent to the surrender, it has been very difficult to get the crews to do anything. Neglect and the disappearance of discipline made the vessels left in Germany highly inefficient, but the Commission has made them more so by requiring the removal of guns, range-finders and such like.

The demobilisation at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other big ports has been practically completed. It is proceeding satisfactorily elsewhere.

A FURTHER BATCH OF SUBMARINES DISCOVERED.

It is also somewhat noticeable at Scapa that Officers are only able to issue orders through the Soviet on board.

The men frequently ignore them.

One hundred and seventy uncompleted submarines have been found in German ports, the majority of them being mere skeletons. Sixty completed submarines were discovered, of which 16 are leaving Germany on January 12th for surrender to the British.

Reuter learns that the above-named Commission has visited Heligoland but found no surprises in the defences. There was nothing which was not already known to the Admiralty.

CIVIL WAR IN GERMANY.

SPARTACISTS' DEMANDS TO STOP VIOLENCE.

BERLIN, January 9th.

The evening was exceptionally violent. Battles occurred around the Armund Mosse and Ullstein buildings but the Government is apparently confident that reinforcements are adequate to prevent a surprise.

Prior to the abandonment of violence the Spartacists demand fresh elections to the Central Council, excluding the Majority Socialists, also fresh Soviet elections.

### EARLIER CABLES.

LIEBKNECHT REPORTED KILLED.

LONDON, January 11th.

An unconfirmed report states that Herr Liebknecht was killed.

FURTHER BLOODSHED INEVITABLE.

LONDON, January 11th.

There is little fresh news from Berlin. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of January 9th reports that desultory fighting occurred at night and in the morning at a number of points.

The Government, standing firmly, opposed the Spartacists' proposals to come to a compromise with a view to ending bloodshed.

The Government is now disposing of nearly 80,000 troops in Berlin. Aeroplanes have been demonstrating over Spartacist strongholds, while quantities of artillery are being massed outside Berlin if the Spartacists do not surrender.

Considerable further bloodshed seems inevitable, as all reports confirm that the majority in Berlin are supporting Herr Ebert's determination to quell the insurrection.

HUNDREDS OF SPARTACISTS KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, January 11th.

The latest telegram from Berlin claim that the Government's position is hourly stronger. Volunteers are pouring into Berlin. Several hundred Spartacists were killed in the Governmental recapture of the Silesian railway station. Bodies are lying in the station on the Unter den Linden which is in the hands of Government troops.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

DEMobilISATION ORDER ISSUED.

PARIS, January 10th.

A Havas message states: A telegram from Berlin says that an official German demobilisation order has been published.

COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.

INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, January 10th.

A number of informal conversations took place, but there was no official gathering among prominent members of the Peace Missions owing to the inability of Mr. Lloyd George to reach Paris before the end of the week.

MR. BONAR LAW'S AERIAL FLIGHT TO PARIS.

LONDON, January 11th.

Mr. Bonar Law is making an aeroplane flight to Paris to-day.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, January 11th.

Two vital questions to be discussed next week are the measures to be taken against the Bolsheviks in Russia, and the lifting of the German blockade sufficiently to allow of the feeding of the peoples of the Eastern Provinces.

The sole object of the Allies in Russia is the defeating of Germany. At this moment there is no intention of increasing the number of troops in Russia, but the Allies have incurred an obligation to the Russian population in the various districts which the Allies occupied.

JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE.

PARIS, January 11th.

Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador in London, arrives in Paris to-morrow to participate in the Peace Congress.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN EUROPE.

VISIT TO DEVASTATED FRANCE POSTPONED.

PARIS, January 11th.

President Wilson's trip to the devastated regions in France has been postponed until a later date.

PRINCESS PAT'S MARRIAGE.

TO TAKE PLACE AT WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, January 11th.

The marriage of Princess Patricia with Hon. Alexander Ramsey takes place at Westminster Abbey.

### FLOODS IN FRANCE.

SERIOUS DANGER AVERTED.

PARIS, January 11th.

A Havas message says:—The Seine has commenced to fall, and the weather continues dry. The danger of a serious inundation is, for the moment, averted.

The flood affected Paris supplies of flour, large mills having to close down. It is officially stated that Paris has more than a month's supply in store.

FRENCH BREAD RATION.

AN INCREASE PROMISED SHORTLY.

PARIS, January 11th.

A Havas message says:—The Food Minister promises to increase the quantity of the bread ration from February. Those entitled to 300 will be allowed 400 grammes.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM.

INFECTION OF INDIA AND CHINA.

PARIS, January 10th.

A Havas message says:—Representatives of Chinese workmen and soldiers residing in Russia have been summoned to a plenary assembly at Moscow. With their help, the Bolsheviks have resolved to send revolutionary emissaries to India and China headed by M. Vonnessenski.

### CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

AVIATION PRACTICE. Chang Wai-Leung, who has recently returned from America, held an aviation practice at Canton on the 10th instant. The machine rose to a height of about 4,000 feet, and circled over the city several times.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO BE REFORMED. In regard to the reformation of the Military Government into a Constitutional Government, a joint meeting of both Houses of Parliament has been held, and it is said that a resolution in favour of the change has been carried.

SCARCITY OF RICE. A serious situation has arisen owing to the price of rice growing high day by day. The Civil-Governor called on the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, to discuss with the Committee relief measures.

It is said that vessels are proceeding to Canton with large quantities of rice from Shanghai, and the scarcity may be relieved for the time being.

The charitable institutions have appealed to the people for contributions on behalf of the poor.

TROUBLESOME TROOPS IN CANTON. The Tuchun, learning that the troops in the city are very troublesome, has ordered the gendarmes to patrol the city, and treat the troublesome troops as rioters.

CANTON, January 13th.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT. It is officially announced that the Military Government, with the consent of the Parliament, is being named the Constitutional Government. All the powers and duties of the members of the Government and all regulations will remain as before.

AVIATION SCHOOL. Many aviators including Tom Gunn, Cheung Wai-leung and others have recently returned to Canton and the Tuchun proposes to establish an aviation school.

THE PEACE ENVOYS TO EUROPE. The M.P.'s propose to send telegrams to the Allies requesting them not to recognise the envoys who have been sent to the Peace Conference in Europe by the Peking Government, on the ground that these envoys do not represent the majority of the Chinese people. The telegram has been drafted and will be dispatched shortly.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Mr. Ian Macpherson, speaking at a meeting of the Epson Literary and Scientific Society, recently, said whatever the views might be about the fourteen points of President Wilson, there was one which he would like to see disputed by us unless it meant what we meant—the freedom of the seas. We are an island (he said); our own security is the seas, which for generations has sailed the seas as gentlemen, and until it is proved that we have sacrificed our honour and polluted the seas by crime, we can never submit to the freedom of the seas had been recognised as international law before the war our nation would have been destroyed, and thousands of American troops would never have reached our shores.

### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WOODROW WILSON STREET.

PEKING, January 12th.

The Wilhelmstrasse, the principal street in the former German Concession at Tientsin, was yesterday renamed "Woodrow Wilson" Street, with great ceremony, by Chinese officials.

A PLACE OF REFUGE FOR THE PARLIAMENT.

Chang Tso-lin has announced that inasmuch as the former Parliament, expelled from Peking, found refuge in Canton, the present Parliament, if driven out, may function at Mukden under his protection.

CABINET-MAKING.

A Mandate accepts the resignation of the Cabinet formally, and specially appoints Ministers to their former positions excepting in the case of the Ministries of Finance and War to which new appointments have been made.

SIR F. LUGARD RESIGNING GOVERNORSHIP OF NIGERIA.

LONDON, January 11th.

The Colonial Office announces that Sir Frederick Lugard is resigning the Governorship of Nigeria.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PRESIDENT WILSON AND CHINA.

January 12th.

The Minister in Paris has reported that President Wilson will assist China, to abolish unfair treatment. President Hsu Shih-chang has sent a telegram of thanks.

PRESS ORGANISING.

A strong Journalists' Society has been formed in Peking, and many of the Foreign Press representatives have been enlisted in it.

THE SURPLUS SALT REVENUE.

The Banks have returned to the Peking Government the surplus of the Salt revenue for December.

THE CHINESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Cabinet has informed the Foreign Diplomats that the peace conference will be delayed owing to the envoys from the South not having been elected.

PEKING NEWS.

A fire broke out in the Foreign Affairs Department of the President's Office last night. Only slight damage was done. The Peking Government has allowed \$600,000 as expenditure by the Peace Envoys to Europe.

It is stated that Chang Wang has been appointed Superintendent of the Salt Revenue Bureau.

EXPERIENCES IN RUSSIA.

ALLEGATION AGAINST RASPUTIN DENIED.

Commander Locker-Lampson, M.P., lecturing before the Central Asian Society, recently, gave an account of his experiences with the armoured cars in Russia. In Moscow the party was received by the Grand Duke Nicholas, of whom he spoke in a highly appreciative manner. "He stuck loyally to his cause, and was the best friend in Russia that the Englishman ever had, and while we had a wholesome fear of him, there was really no need for this so long as we did our duty."

The lecturer said he had met Rasputin, and every sort of thing that had been said of him and his relations with the Royal family was perfectly untrue. It had been said that Rasputin was a German spy. He thought this unlikely. The monk was vain, and out for a good time, and, as he was in receipt of large sums of money from Russian officials, there was no need for him to go to Germany for funds. Rasputin was certainly the cause of the Revolution.

Many prisoners were taken during the campaign, the Austrians very often coming over in large numbers. In one instance a large party of Austrians, headed by a band, marched over to be captured, and were then anxious to join the Russians. He told them they would not be able to do this, but as they had come over with a band they could not in that capacity. "Once," he remarked, "our men were thirty hours getting the feet of cars across a river. As soon as the last car was over, an order came from the General Staff to return at once. They did not return, and the order was never issued. I remember great preparations had been made for an attack, but some officers were so pleased to meet me that they made merry all night, and the attack was put off for a fortnight."







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## "ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS  
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

A WONDER THERE HAS NOT  
BEEN REVOLUTION.VIEW OF THE MINISTER FOR  
NATIONAL SERVICE.

Four Ministers of the Government attended a luncheon as the guests of the Federation of British Industries at the Connaught Rooms, on October 31st, and dealt with industrial conditions after the war. Sir Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Service, described the health of the country as bad, and said we had taken more interest in the pedigree stocks of cattle, sheep, and pigs than we had in the great pedigree of our stock which was the British nation. Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, followed with a speech in which he referred to the question of industries after the war being freed from State control, and pointed to the value of an industrial armistice during the transition period. Mr. Hewins, Under Secretary to the Colonies, and Mr. Wardle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, were also present, and there was a large attendance of members of the federation.

Sir Vincent Caillard, who presided, in proposing "Our Guests," said the federation hoped to help the Government for the national good in the work of reconstruction. (Hear, hear.) They would like to hear what the intention of the Government was with reference to the control of industry, which they believed ought to be relaxed as quickly as possible after the war, in order that the industry of the country might have that free play which was its life-blood. (Hear, hear.) With regard to demobilisation, the whole of the federation recognised that one of its first and great aims immediately after the war was to employ the soldiers and sailors, the fruits of whose wonderful courage and splendid endurance we and the whole world were now reaping. (Cheers.)

Sir Auckland Geddes, in reply, remarked that in a short time we should be faced by those problems which were summed together in one word—"Reconstruction." One of the very first would be the guaranteeing of the peace which we had won. The only thing that seemed to him to be possible to guarantee the peace of the world was an alliance of strong free nations. The strength of that alliance would depend upon the strength of individual nations, and therefore we must see that after the war Britain was strong in all that made a nation really strong. Right at the basis of the strength of the nation must be the feeling of the mass of the people that they were deriving physical and mental benefit for themselves and their children through their citizenship. There had been nothing more illuminating, and no bit of knowledge had been added to the common stock in the last four years more pregnant with possible results for good, than our knowledge of the great mass of physical incapacity which affected the whole population. He did not know whether they had seen the results of the vast numbers of medical examinations that had been carried out in the last four years. I can assure you, he continued, that there is nothing more appalling than the list of some thousands of men showing opposite their names the results of the medical examinations carried out by the recruiting boards. Page after page reads "tuberculosis," "tuberculosis," "tuberculosis," then "epilepsy"—one disease after the other, but tuberculosis more frequently than all the others put together, and tuberculosis is a disease which can be banished. (Hear, hear.) At this moment in this country there are hundreds of thousands of men between the ages of 18 and 43 who are dying of a disease that we have the knowledge to prevent, but that we do not prevent because we do not take the trouble.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.  
Is it reasonable to expect that any nation, of which that which I have just stated can be said with truth, will show a whole-hearted and unanimous support to the State? We have industrial unrest. I do not wonder that there has not been a revolution years ago, because that record of health bespeaks a record of bad housing, of insufficient food, of insufficient light, of insufficient recreation that reflects in the most dreadful way upon our whole life as a nation. (Hear, hear.) The health of this country is bad, and before we can build a really sound State we have got to do all we can to put that health right. It will take more than a generation, but we can start. (Hear, hear.) Only if production was carried forward on an enormous scale would we be able to meet the cost of the war and the cost of peace. It behooved everyone to break with any economic past he had got, and face the future in the light of the problems of the future. He had a dream—it might be a foolish dream—that out of the parties that there were we should form a Centre, or, as had been suggested, a "Commonwealth party," a name that appealed to him most. Referring again to the health of the country, he said we had taken more interest in the pedigree stocks of cattle, sheep, and pigs than we had in the great pedigree of our stock, which was the British nation. If we returned to the old system of parties we should drift inevitably on to the rocks, and instead of finding in peace a great opportunity for strengthening the nation and improving its power for good, we should find disaster. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Addison also replied, and said the first big problem with respect to the restoration of our basic industries was clearly the liberation and the supply of essential raw materials. "We have already got in our despatch," he added, "arranged with the Shipping Controller, a programme of shipping directed to bringing over as quickly and as soon as possible any raw materials of which our industries are short, and I am glad to tell you that this Ministry of Shipping is quite anxious to do their best to bring about, at quite short notice, the necessary tonnage." (Cheers.) Reference had been made to

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FOUR YEARS IN CUPBOARD.  
HOW FRENCH PEOPLE SAVED A  
BRITISH SOLDIER.

If there was a means of registering an opinion as to who is the happiest woman in the world the public would probably plump for Mrs. Patrick Fowler, who with her two young sons, occupies a tiny little cottage in Wharf Street, a little out-of-the-way thoroughfare in the ancient and royal borough of Devizes.

Mrs. Fowler said farewell to her husband, a gallant hussar, at Aldershot in 1914, just as the storm of savagery broke over Europe, and since then the only communication she has received from him was a postcard written "on the field" when he occupied in the great Hampshire garrison. Letters she had addressed to her husband never reached him, and the solitary field card, a few days after he arrived in France, is all the tangible proof that she has had that he ever landed in that grief-stricken country. She inquired of everyone and everywhere, including the War Office, but still no news, till, eventually, in March two years ago the War Department informed her that no trace could be found of the missing soldier, who must therefore be presumed to have fallen in action on or about August 26th, 1914.

The "death certificate" was dated March, 1916, after which the Government allowed the full pay for six weeks, and then a "widow's" pension, with an allowance for the two "orphaned" children. Still the "widow" clung to the faint hope that one day her husband would be found, but that slender hope was scattered to the four winds in the autumn of the same year, when she received a communication from the soldier's captain which seemed to establish the question beyond all doubt: it gave the probable date of death, the place where he fell, he being four miles south of Cambrai. This intimation from Captain (afterwards Col.) Lawson, to whom Patrick Fowler was servant, blanketed everything; there was no doubt in the woman's mind now that she was a widow, and her children orphans. And, as though to entirely destroy any uncertainty, she received her husband's long-service and good conduct medals from the War Office. He was an old soldier, having joined the Hussars in Dublin in 1890, so that he has now 29 years' continuous service to his credit.

After these years of agonising uncertainty, words fail to convey the delirious joy in that little home when the wife learned that her husband is alive and well. The dramatic message reached the good office of Lady Lawson, who lives in London. It is difficult to say which has gone through the greatest mental agony in the last four years—the husband, who has suffered enough to unhinge any ordinary man's mind, or the wife, who has quietly borne these years of indescribable suspense. It appears that Fowler was with General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's forces when they made their great stand at Le Cateau in August, 1914. Fowler got cut off in a wood, and was found by a Frenchman in the subsequent January in an almost hopeless state from starvation. The gallant Frenchman got him back through the German lines to the home of his mother-in-law, who had been sent and care of the British soldier. She did so, in spite of the life-and-death risk which it was patent she was running, sharing what food there was in that little peasant cottage.

The risks of detection were very great, for, overheard, in a loft of that two-story cottage, German soldiers were billeted. Fowler was concealed in a narrow cupboard, where he could little more than crouch for days together, whilst at other times he lay underneath a mattress which had been hollowed out in the centre. At other times he hid in a deep hole in the other cupboard, with a basket, in which were potatoes, over the "mouth" of the cavity. How his heart must have throbbed can be imagined from the fact that at night-times the German used to steal from the loft and "lift" the potatoes from the very basket over the British soldier's head. It was rarely that he could get exercise—only when the Germans were out of the loft. Then he would stretch himself out by means of a skipping-rope and other improvised gymnastics. Until the Allies reached Le Cateau again those French folks nursed, tended, and shielded him, whose life they undoubtedly saved, and, though their food supplies were reduced to the narrow limits of the meal of the Widow of Zorobabab, they, like her, gave of what there was and the "barrel of meal" did not run out.

the question of control. He knew perfectly well that it was essential to the restoration of our great industries that they should be freed from control orders at the earliest possible moment, and the investigation which they were making into supplies would be directed towards freeing from control as soon as ever they were advised it was safe the materials and supplies which were now controlled. (Hear, hear.) He wished they could see an industrial armistice during the transition period. He was convinced if we could achieve an industrial armistice during that period there would be an era of prosperity for British manufacturers which they had never experienced before unless during the war. (Laughter.) The demands for machinery and for restoration were prodigious, and there would be many customers for British goods. The anxiety which they had was in the transition period. It was then that he hoped they would support them when they proposed exceptional measures. They could not hope, nor did they desire, to go back to some of those methods which shackled production in the past. In that connection they were confronted with one of the most difficult and thorny problems that had ever confronted the country. They must, in his view, keep their pledge of separate conferences of Labour and Capital, they might see the possibility of joint conferences. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hewins and Mr. Wardle also replied, the latter remarking that he hoped the time was not far distant when instead of separate conferences of Labour and Capital, they might see the possibility of joint conferences. (Hear, hear.)

THE SOCIALISTS OF GERMANY  
PERILS OF THE NEW  
GOVERNMENT.

The war split the German Social-Democratic party in two, as, indeed, it split the Socialist parties in all the belligerent countries. The Majority Socialists, under the leadership of Scheidemann, Sudekum, David, and Ebert, accepted the Junker contention that Germany was fighting a war of defence. They rallied to the Government, supported the war credits in the Reichstag, palliated the excesses in Belgium as necessities of war, and their leaders have been the constant and valuable apologists of German policy and German methods. It was asserted by the French Socialists and by English Socialists like Mr. H. M. Hyndman that without the support of the Scheidemann faction the Kaiser would not have dared to provoke war, and the German Majority have been bitterly denounced as "traitors to the International."

The war, however, was opposed from the beginning by the Minority Socialists led by Herr Liebknecht, the son of one of the founders of German Social Democracy, the founders of German Social Democracy, the Minority has always agreed with the Allied peoples in regarding the war as a deliberate bid for world domination by the Kaiser and the Pan-Germans. Its representatives in the Reichstag have voted against war credits, and many of its leaders, including Herr Liebknecht, have been imprisoned.

## HATE OF KAISERISM.

In 1914 the Socialist party had over a million paying members. It could, however, count on the votes of four times that number of electors. The party was the only political body in Germany that steadily fought autocracy, and it therefore received the electoral support of large sections of Germans who hated Kaiserism but had no enthusiasm for Marxism. This large mugwump support naturally affected the party's policy. From the British point of view the German Social Democrats have been, as practical politicians, little more than moderate Radicals. While Herr Bebel lived the party held together. When he died the party held on, but the cleavage between the right of the party and the left.

It would be a grievous mistake to suppose that the Liebknecht-Liebknecht section has any affinity with the Russian Bolsheviks. The Russian revolutionary has always been at least a sentimental Anarchist. Bakunin was the typical Russian revolutionary, as Marx was the typical German. The German Socialist, whatever shade of opinion he affects, is Bismarckian in his love of discipline and his belief in order and obedience. The German moves happiest in drudges. The Russian thinks of liberty as the ability to do exactly what he himself chooses. Bolshevism has been denounced in Germany, not only by the Scheidemanns, who were regarded even to swallow and defend the Brest-Litovsk treaty, but by the Minority leaders also.

## FEW EXTREMISTS.

There is a small extreme section in Germany, to which the well-known was a revolutionist. Rosa Luxemburg, belongs, which may be sympathetic with Bolshevism but hitherto this faction has been inconsiderable. The German trade unions, have been pro-war from the beginning.

Despite the fact that the Majority controlled the party organisations and that the official Socialist paper, *Vorwarts*, became a Government organ, it has been growing weaker and the Minority has been steadily growing stronger during the last four years. The membership of the official party has fallen by nearly seventy-five per cent. This is partly explained by the mobilisation, but still more by defections to the Minority. The circulation of *Vorwarts* has fallen, while the circulation of the papers that support Liebknecht and Liebknecht have risen.

It is stated that the new German Government that came into power with Herr Ebert as Chancellor would contain representatives of the Minority. The German revolution is obviously led by the Minority and by the wider revolutionary spirit. In Munich, Herr Kurt Eisner, a Liebknecht Socialist who lost his position on the staff of *Vorwarts* because he opposed the war, is at the head of the provisional Bavarian Government. In Hamburg and Bremen, Herren Haase and Liebknecht have taken charge. It is the Majority that has directed, if it has not inspired, the popular rising that has deposed the empire. It is, therefore, at least possible that the Minority leaders may decline to join the Ebert Government. They are for an out-and-out clean sweep, and Ebert's Government is, therefore, not too secure. — *Express*.

## GRATUITIES FOR OUR FIGHTERS.

The following appears in the *Daily Express*, dated 21st November, 1918:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces that a special gratuity will be payable to the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and Royal Air Force.

The private who has served overseas for 1 year for the first year, with 19/- month in addition after the first year; corporals £6, with like addition; sergeants £8; class 2 warrant officers £12, class 1 £16, with the same additions. Five years' service entitles a private to £20, and the highest rank of warrant officer to £50. The private with home service only, privates £5, corporals £6, sergeants £8, and class 1 warrant officers £12, and first-class £16. The additions are at the rate of 1/- for the subsequent period of service for privates and £27 for first-class warrant officers.

A further announcement will be made to the Royal Navy.

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SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 16th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 16th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 18th Jan. 10 A.M.
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NOVARA ...	9th March	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE ...	26th March.	30th April	10th May.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA...		29th January.

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NORE...	23rd January.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU 12,560 Tons	17th Jan. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU 12,300 Tons	19th Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,990 Tons	18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 13,780 Tons	22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHO MARU 7,000 Tons	14th Jan.
AKITA MARU	8,750 Tons	19th Jan.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU 12,510 Tons	24th Jan. at 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 15,960 Tons	7th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRUSSARDI, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,900 Tons	3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Tons	19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU 7,000 Tons	24th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHINCHIKU MARU 7,000 Tons	25th Jan.
	KEIFUKU MARU	25th Jan.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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